



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1872.

FRANCE.—The anomalous condition of France at this crisis in the affairs of that country, leads to very diverse opinions as to what will be its future form of government. And, it is a singular fact, that there are no very decided exhibitions of public feeling, either in Paris or in the provinces, which will enable us to form a correct judgment. All is doubt and uncertainty. The prominent partisans of the contending factions appear on the agitated surface, but the great body of the people keep, comparatively, quiet, and seem to be disposed to wait for the leading and active spirits to determine upon the form of government to be established, rather than to assist, themselves, in causing more confusion and dissension than already exists. Now and then, in the large cities, there is a "movement," but it soon subsides. The peasantry, in a great degree, are silent. What a majority of the French people are really in favor of can be conjectured only, as far as expression is concerned—and, this, notwithstanding the complexion of the present Legislature, and what has, recently, occurred, in that body. Probably what is most wanted, and what will be, at least, acquiesced in, is a government to preserve order, irrespective of name or leader, and which will watch and wait for an opportunity to regain the possession of the dismembered departments, and the reinstatement of the country to its former boundaries, and its former power. The people just now seem to prefer abstinence from commotion, to avoid subsequent evil, under adverse circumstances which may arise. They put us in mind of the witty story told, years ago, by Paul Louis Courier, which may be quoted as applicable:—"There was a village," said Courier, "in a retired district of France, the inhabitants of which seldom came in contact with the great world. These simple people had been accustomed at all public displays to shout Vive le Roi. Enough for them that their fathers had used the same cry. Well, it so happened that they found themselves suddenly compelled to drop Vive le Roi, and to commence learning Vive la Republique. They had hardly got used to the phrase when—*halt!*—they were all wrong. As good citizens and true Frenchmen they were to cry Vive le Premier Consul! They were docile and yielded to this, too; when another injunction was issued commanding all men to repeat Vive l'Empereur. It was a long time before they were thoroughly broken into the new refrain. Well, they went on admirably, when one fine day, a party of them returning from market, were met by some gendarmes, and rudely ordered to stop that, and shout Vive le Roi! That same night a council was called, and after deliberation, it was resolved, that owing to the extreme difficulty of knowing at what precise time, either Vive le Roi, Vive la Republique, Vive l'Empereur, or Vive any thing else, was appropriate, it would be advisable, till further notice, to abstain from shouting at all!" This decision, says Courier, acquired for the villagers an immense reputation for solid sense, so that it was likely their example would be followed afterwards by discreet people.

OUR LEGISLATURE as a model, not only falls far short of the standard of ideal excellence, but even much beneath the reasonable expectation of the people. Continuously, throughout the session, each succeeding act has unfortunately increased the distrust, which its labors from the beginning were calculated to produce, until now in these latter days it has grown into a feeling of marked dissatisfaction with those who have been close observers of its course. And this is not the verdict of a harsh judgment, for when its sins both of omission and commission are seriously considered they furnish cause for much just censure. So much so that now it seems to have despaired of even the hope of elevating itself in the estimation of the people, and discouraged from making the effort to relieve itself of the weight of opprobrium which rests upon it, it is satisfied to occupy much of its time in considerations of questions which concern alone the individual comfort and convenience of its members. During the period of the regular term it neglected to dispose of many of the important questions before it for consideration, which rendered the extension till the 19th of March necessary for the enactment of urgent laws. This extension was consumed in a system of legislating in keeping with its own peculiar ways, and thus a further extension of seven days was found to be necessary. That the whole of its work, and much more could, and should, have been accomplished within the first three months, there can be no question, but whether the necessary legislation be accomplished by it in any length of time, if it persists in its present course, is exceedingly questionable.

The people will not understand and appreciate the importance of a resolution concerning the re-arrangement and re-assignment of members' seats, consuming any time of an extension of seven days, which is claimed to have been demanded by the urgent necessities of the State, nor can they, under such circumstances, see the propriety of a recess to witness a passing procession in celebration of St. Patrick's day, however much they may be in sympathy with the participants therein. The Judge who adjourned Court to take his children to the circus, was not paid by the day. These are serious facts and it would be well if members of the Legislature could view them as their constituents do. Nor is there any excuse for the absence of nineteen members of the Senate, when it requires only twenty-two to constitute a constitutional majority for the transaction of business connected with the finances of the State.

MEETING OF OPPOSING FACTIONS.—It appears that the opposing factions of the Louisiana Radicals met at the White House yesterday, having transferred their field of controversy from New Orleans to Washington. A delegation of colored men from Louisiana, urging the claim of J. H. Ingraham, a colored man, as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans in place of General Longstreet, repaired to the White House in company with Senator Kellogg of that State, and there found Governor Warmouth and Senator West, of Louisiana, awaiting an interview with the President. After a few moments delay that interview was granted, and Governor Warmouth and Senator West passed in to find with the President Postmaster General Creswell, Secretary Boutwell and Secretary Belmont, who were invited by the President to remain during the conference. The President heard the statement of Governor Warmouth who charged upon the Government officials the disturbances which have recently taken place in Louisiana. His proposition was to unite both wings in the two State Central Committees, and that a Convention for the re-nomination of State officers and delegates to the Philadelphia Convention be called. The President heard the proposition in silence, and although assured by Governor Warmouth that the State would go for him, he declined to discuss the subject outside of its State relations, and wholly without reference to himself. The other delegation was assured that the principle contended for, namely—the appointment of colored men to office in that State—would be recognized, and if Ingraham was not made Surveyor he would be provided for in some equally important office. The meeting of the two factions before a quasi Cabinet meeting to discuss their difficulties has excited some comment.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Horsman, again asked Her Majesty's Government to assure Parliament that in case fresh negotiations relative to the Alabama claims were entered upon with the Government of the U. S., no proposals would be finally accepted until they had received the sanction of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone said he had been unable to consult with his colleagues on the subject. He added that he was yet without opportunity to do so, and consequently not able to give the assurance asked for. He would state, however, that Parliament would be informed at all times of the spirit, aim, direction and policy of the Government on all important questions. As far as the Alabama claims were concerned, he believed the speech of Her Majesty at the opening of the session gave all necessary information. He said it would be impossible for the Government to delegate to Parliament the power of making treaties. Mr. Horsman, in reply to the last portion of Mr. Gladstone's remarks, cited the fact that the U. S. Senate had power to ratify or reject any treaty which the Government may negotiate. Mr. Gladstone repeated his assertion that it would be impossible to allow Parliament treaty-making power, but at the same time stated it was the duty of the Government to keep Parliament informed of any alteration in the governmental policy.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the relief of Chicago, by admitting building materials free of duty, was adopted by a majority of three. A bill to pay W. P. Preston, of Maryland, \$1,473.90, for contesting the seat of J. M. Harris of the House of Representatives, was passed. The Tariff bill was discussed by Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, and Hamilton, of Maryland.

In the House of Representatives a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Rules to report what measures are necessary to exclude from the floor persons who are not privileged to be there, and also to report what measures can be adopted to prevent persons privileged from interfering in the legislation of the House—directed against the lobbyists. The bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners at the principal seaports was favorably reported by the Committee on Commerce and specially considered. The Postal Appropriation bill was debated and the proposed amendment increasing the subsidy to the Pacific Steamship line to \$1,000,000 per annum finally rejected it by a vote of 87 to 92. The bill was then passed. Mr. Platt presented a memorial signed by two thousand six hundred working men of Petersburg, asking a uniform rate of taxation of fifteen cents per pound upon manufactured tobacco, which was referred.

The bill repudiating all liability for the one third of the State debt assigned to West Virginia, has passed the Senate, and having previously passed the House of Delegates, now goes to the Governor, who will doubtless veto the bill, but there seems no doubt that it will be again passed over his objections. This repudiates the certificates issued under the Funding act and known as the West Virginia certificates, and as West Virginia has declared that she is not liable for any of the debt, this places the holders of these certificates in a rather awkward position.

It is well said, by the Norfolk Virginian that boys can be students of books, and work also at the plough, or the forge; with axe and hammer; and a recognition of the circumstances by which we are surrounded teaches every thoughtful parent in the State that the next generation, to be successful, must be able to work with their hands as well as their heads.

When the case of the Tichborne claimant, now in prison in London, on the charge of perjury, was called in Court yesterday, no one appeared to bail him, as was expected, and it was announced that he was unable to obtain bail. The application of claimant to be released on giving bonds for his appearance was therefore indefinitely postponed.

The famous gallery of paintings at Dusseldorf, Germany, was seriously injured by a disastrous fire in that city yesterday. There were many valuable works in the collection, although it had been largely depleted by the transfer of many of its treasures to Munich and elsewhere, and if they are destroyed the loss to art will be irreparable.

The argument in the "Ku-Klux" cases before the U. S. Supreme Court has progressed so far that the Court will to-day decide whether it will grant the motion of the Attorney General to dismiss the case, or continue the hearing. If the decision is for continuance, arguments on the merits of the law will commence.

Wm. Schley, a distinguished member of the bar, and for many years an influential and prominent citizen of Maryland, died at the marine hospital, in Baltimore yesterday of small-pox, in the 73d year of his age. He was a Union man during the war.

Prof. S. M. Hewlett, died suddenly on Monday night, at Meriden, Connecticut, of congestion of the lungs.

The new Spanish Minister, who arrived in New York last evening, is reported to have said that it is a mistake to report him as hostile to the United States. He is having the kindest feelings, and being a sincere cultivator of amicable and peaceful relations with this country. He believes in democracy for Cuba. He leaves for Washington in a few days.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says in its "Fashion Notes" that "Mrs. Wales will give a surprise party to her daughter next week, at her residence, No. 520, Fifth avenue." Mrs. Wales must be determined to keep her party a profound secret.

The London papers have intelligence from Roumania of the continued persecution of the Jews. At Cabal the entire Jewish population, consisting of about a thousand, were brutally punished, roasted and their synagogues filthily polluted.

When the galleries of the British House of Commons were cleared on Tuesday evening, on account of the disorder created by the spectators, Mr. Selous, U. S. Minister happened to be among them, and he too was ejected.

Judge Davis emphatically denies that any correspondence has passed between him and the Labor Reform beyond the telegram of acceptance, which he sent on the 23d of February, the day of his nomination.

A St. Petersburg letter says that the Russian press almost universally side with the United States in their views of the Alabama claims under the Treaty of Washington.

The hotel at which Ole Bull was stopping, in Iowa city, was burned down last week—but he and his violin were both saved from the flames.

The steamer Hassler, with Prof. Agassiz's party left Rio Janeiro February 13th for Montevideo where they will stop next week.

It is said that the present probability is that the fruit crop in this section of Virginia, this season, will be a good one.

A London letter says the collapse of the Tichborne trial was due to want of funds on the part of the claimant.

No mail from Richmond to-day.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Norfolk Journal says:—"The objection case of the trustees of the property of the M. E. Church, South, against the pastor and congregation of the African Methodist church, in Norfolk, which has been pending in the Circuit Court for the last year, has been decided upon by Judge Blow in favor of the defendants. The colored congregation, by a vote of their body a year or two since, dissolved connection with the Southern Methodist Church, and attached themselves to the M. E. Church, claiming the ownership of the edifice in which they worship. The building having been erected by the Southern Methodists the trustees refused to relinquish the property involved. Judge Blow has decided against the Southern Church.

The city auditor of Richmond, makes the following statement of the indebtedness of that city: 8 per cent. bonds \$250,000; 6 per cent. bonds, \$2,731,785 97; floating debt (outstanding bills, unpaid), \$87,972 34; in addition to which are \$680,000 of bonds authorized, not yet issued, as follows: James river improvement, 8 per cent. \$100,000; general purposes, 6 per cent. \$200,000; Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, (for tunnel), \$300,000; to which may be added for the Manchester bridge, \$84,000, making a total debt outstanding and authorized but not yet issued of \$3,719,758 31.

The Charlottesville Intelligencer says:—"To the escape of the colored well-digger, Wm. Rives, we may apply the word, marvellous. It would appear incredible that a man should be buried in a well fifty-five feet deep by 40 or 50,000 pounds of rock, and so remain for ten hours, the time it required to extricate him, and be hauled out by his astonished rescuers, not crushed, but alive and comparatively unharmed.

A man named George Radd, who was employed in assisting to paint the four-story building known as the "Richmond House," situated on Governor street, opposite the Executive Mansion in Richmond, fell from the fourth story front window, yesterday morning, to the ground below, and was so badly injured that he died in about fifteen minutes afterwards.

Governor Walker has approved the bill appropriating the land scrip to Preston and Olin Institute and Hampton Normal and Agricultural School, and in accordance with the provisions of the law, the name of the first mentioned institution has been changed to the "Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College."

The United States Circuit and District Courts will open in Richmond on Monday, April 1st, at which time both Judge Bond and Judge Underwood are expected to be present. The United States grand jury will be in session on the 2d day of April.

A three-story house on Thirteenth street, in Richmond, fell in yesterday. Two occupants in the lower part escaped, and the remainder, four in number, who were in the rear of the building at dinner, at the time of the accident, also escaped.

Mrs. Leroy Lee, wife of Rev. Dr. Lee, of the Methodist Church, died in Richmond on Tuesday.

The Pearisburg Gazette very gravely informs its readers that the streets of that town are fordable.

Carson, recently tried and convicted of murder, at Staunton, has been granted a new trial.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The Richmond papers say that the credentials of the Past Grand Chancellors and Supreme Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, Knights of Pythias, will be forwarded to the Supreme Lodge this week, preparatory to the session of the Supreme Lodge of the world, which is to be held in Baltimore on the 10th of April. The Past Grand Chancellors are H. C. G. Hartman, Hugh Latham, J. B. Yauzland, H. D. Danforth, W. H. Wade, D. W. Bohanan, Henry Armstrong, G. R. Buffum, W. J. Tyson and W. C. Carrington. The Supreme Representatives are Past Grand Chancellors William H. Wade, for one year and D. W. Bohanan, for two years. These officers and Past Grand Chancellor Carrington will leave Richmond on or about the 14th of April. The Knights of Baltimore are making great preparations for the reception of their brethren of the Supreme Lodge, and they promise to have a parade which will exceed in numbers and splendor that of the Knights Templar last September.

M. P. CONFERENCE.—The Baltimore annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which has been in session in Washington, adjourned yesterday. J. L. Kilgour, M. D., was appointed to succeed Mr. Benson at the Alexandria mission. Mr. B. being transferred to Talbot, Md.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"Tushion the very age and lady of the Times"

Another delegation from Richmond, accompanied by two preachers, were heard by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, yesterday. These colored people claim that the manufacturing of plug tobacco has been their life long business and that they are now too old to undertake to learn a new trade, and since they are now by the operations of the war made free, and are thereby dependent upon their exertions for daily bread for themselves and families they hope Congress will not continue a law that closes up the plug factories and deprives them of their means of support.

The extensive sash and blind factory of Robinson & Cunningham, on Canton avenue, in Baltimore, together with a manufactory of agricultural implements and the Baltimore car-wheel manufactory, adjoining, were damaged yesterday morning. Owing to the high wind the buildings were speedily consumed. The loss is estimated at about \$180,000. Robinson & Cunningham suffered to the extent of about \$90,000, and the Baltimore Car-wheel Company the remainder. Robinson & Cunningham are insured for \$38,500.

The photographers of St. Louis are making extensive preparations for the national photographic convention, to be held early in May. The total number of boxes packed in the West this season was 4,865,418, against 3,095,251 last year.

Some \$20,000 worth of wool was burned on the big Henry Dupont at New York, yesterday.

There were seventeen additional cases of small-pox in New York on Tuesday.

The Carlists are reported to be preparing for another rising in Spain.

Agricultural Society of Stafford.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] STAFFORD CO., March 20.—The Agricultural Society of Stafford met on Saturday last at the residence of Mr. W. Waller. The members organized at 12 o'clock, and a report was given in of the proceedings of the preceding meeting, and after some further business conversation, a committee was appointed to inspect Mr. W. S. farm, in order to find out its condition. At 2 o'clock there was a recess, and a very handsome dinner was discussed, which reflected much credit on Mrs. W. as a house-keeper, for all that could please the eye and palate was to be seen. This important feature of the day being over, the society organized again, and the ladies of the family were invited in to hear the debate, which was on the culture of fruits, and the good results from the same.

Mr. W. Monroe opened the discussion and advanced some excellent ideas, agreed to by most of the members present. Gen. Lee gave the assembly the benefit of some good remarks, to the effect that the denizens of a country should push along, keep moving, and that nothing was more conducive to accomplish that end than the cultivation of fruits, which, in proportion to the amount of trouble and expense gone to, paid better than any other crop, and that something ought to be done to advance the interest of the people, and that "devilish quick too."

The President, Mr. Ford, made a very handsome little address, gave quite an interesting account of the culture of fruit in Missouri, and the fine returns it brought to his friends. As much as a bushel of fruit of any kind was worth as much as the same amount of any other crop, and the expense with the cultivation of the wheat, consequently the farmer would never lose by paying strict attention to his orchards, and that he hoped the people of Stafford, with a market almost at their doors, would consider this important question and act upon it. Mr. Waller made some excellent remarks on the subject, and suggested that the debate for the following month should be on the most economical method of improving lands, and the application of improvements, which suggestions met with the approbation of the club. All passed off so well that the day seemed unusually short. Mr. W. doing the honors with that grace and ease which distinguishes a Virginia gentleman. The next meeting of the club will be held at Gen. Fitz Lee's on the third Saturday in April. I have made these remarks in brief, thinking that an abler pen than mine will write an account of the meeting.

By last night's conclusion, I think every county should have a society of this kind, for it constitutes a social bond between friends, and is something pleasant, not only to enjoy, but to anticipate from one month to the next, and is likewise calculated to keep up that brotherly love, which should exist among mankind. My expectations on the aforesaid occasion were more than realized, for I did not imagine that an agricultural meeting could be such a pleasant affair, and thought like Sheba's Queen, when leaving that "the half had not been told."

LYNN.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.—No recent movement in railroad matters has caused so much surprise to capitalists and others in New Jersey as the union of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, and the Central railroad, of New Jersey. The negotiations were quietly conducted, and the first intimation that even the stockholders received of such a movement was the announcement made yesterday morning in a telegraphic dispatch from Scranton, Pennsylvania, that the matter had been completed.

The magnitude of the interests involved in this great bargain is threefold larger than involved in the transfer of the united railroads, which excited attention in all parts of the world and considered to be one of the most important consolidations that had ever been effected in the country. In round numbers the property placed by this consolidation under management is valued nearly if not quite, \$120,000,000. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad Company, a corporation that has risen from comparative obscurity within four years to its present position, puts into the pool a property that has cost \$72,000,000 of actual investment, while the Central Railroad Company itself a short local road, but one doing a great and paying business, puts in its own and leased lines, worth nearly \$50,000,000.

ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.—The time is near at hand when the running time to Washington will be so reduced that it will be a slight undertaking to make a trip to that city. About the middle of April the Fredericksburg road will be extended to Quantico, where there is an excellent landing and deep water. That will shorten time by the mixed rail and water line considerably. But if there is anything in the propositions and plans of the company engaged in the construction of the road from Alexandria to Fredericksburg, or Quantico, as there should be, there should be an all rail line from Washington to Richmond some time the present year, if not by midsummer. We do not know anything of the condition of negotiations between the Fredericksburg company and the company engaged in building this Alexandria link; but it cannot be doubted that if an all-rail line should be completed to the Federal city, it will be used. Some terms will be settled upon for that purpose.—Rich. Dispatch.

GOING NORTH.—The wild geese and ducks, which have been wintering in the South, have started northward at last in good earnest. Large flocks were visible yesterday, and the day today in the morning hours winging their way towards colder regions, and the harsh clangor of the geese may be heard at intervals during the night as they leave their winter quarters.—Norfolk Virginian.

TELEGRAPH NEWS.

[DISPATCHES TO THE GAZETTE.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS. WASHINGTON, March 21, 1872. In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., presented a protest against the sale of certain swamp lands on Lakes Erie and Ontario.

After further presentation of memorials the Tariff bill was taken up.

In the House of Representatives, after a long discussion as to the order of business, the House took up and discussed a bill to facilitate commerce with China, Japan and Australia.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Last night was one of the coldest of the winter, a very high north-westerly breeze prevailing. It is clear and very cold this morning. The wind is heavy north-west.

About fifteen hundred working men resolved at Cooper Institute, last night, that politicians were enemies of the working classes. It is stated that the State Senate Committee, on this last night, decided to amend the new charter for New York city, by providing for two boards of Common Council, to consist of thirty members each, six from each Senatorial district, to be elected by cumulative votes, and to have the police, health and fire commissioners appointed by two judges of the Superior Court and to consist of an equal number of democrats and republicans. It is said that if these changes are made the committee of seventy will disown any connection with such charter.

It is stated on apparently good authority that ex-Controller Conolly left for the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel some weeks ago, and that he has since been heard from there. Conolly's son-in-law, however, denies that he has fled and his Attorney says that he knows nothing of his whereabouts, though he is confident he will be on hand to testify when his case is tried.

William Fallerton, an ex-Judge testified before the Judiciary Committee that the fifty thousand dollars paid him by the Union Pacific Railroad was given to the late James Fisk as hush money in the settlement of Fisk's suit against the Union Pacific. Witness said this proceeding was confidential at the time, but now he felt that he could make this explanation. Fisk had declared that he would probably be laughed at if it was understood that he had taken that amount. A stenographer read from notes taken in Judge Barnard's court showing the use of unbecoming language by the Judge. He had been employed to take notes by the Bar Association. Several other witnesses were examined, including Jay Gould, but nothing new or important was developed.

A dispatch from Parker's Landing, Pa., says an enthusiastic meeting of oil producers was held there yesterday afternoon at which speeches were made by General McClanahan and others in denunciation of the Southern Improvement Company. A committee was appointed to confer with President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with the view of extending the facilities of his road to Parker's Landing. The committee were also authorized to go to Washington. The feeling is most intense against the company in this city. It is thought the Vanderbilt interest is trying to save the Southern Improvement Company from dissolution by some compromise. The Scott interest, however, is ready to cut loose from Vanderbilt and the monopoly.

The trial of Mayor Hall in the Common Pleas Court terminated this morning and the eleven remaining jurors were discharged. This was necessitated by Recorder Hackett yesterday deciding that the court held by him (Hackett) was regular, thus making the court held by Judge Hall, before which Mayor Hall was being tried, an illegal or unconstitutional one. This ends the famous November term.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Mar. 21.—A driving snow storm, the first that has occurred in fourteen months, has prevailed here all the morning. The city is enveloped in a dense fog, and at this hour (1.30 p. m.) the day is as dark as at midnight. LONDON, Mar. 21.—The Mayor of Brighton has informed the War Office that he can obtain sufficient ground near that town for the movement of a large body of men and it is now probable that the review of the volunteers will come off near that place on Easter Monday.

PARIS, Mar. 21.—Owing to the communication by France of the Commercial treaty with England the members of the Left, in the National Assembly, have determined to favor a tax on raw materials. The passage by the Assembly of a bill imposing such taxes is therefore certain.

Accident to Maj. Nutt.

MANASSAS, Mar. 21.—Maj. William D. Nutt had his leg broken this morning near Centerville, Va., by his horse falling on him. He left here on the train going to Alexandria.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Stocks dull and steady. Gold firm at 92. Money at 7. Flour, 7 1/2-8. Wheat, 54-55. Corn, 34-35. Flour steady. Wheat is held at 12 cents higher, and very quiet. Corn quiet at 16 cents.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Wheat, coupons, old, 52; do. new, 53; do. consolidated, 58. West Virginia, 17 1/2. Corn, 24 1/2. Flour, 5 1/2. Flour firm but not quotably higher. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn steady; yellow Southern 61 1/2; mixed Western—sales of 10,000 bushels in the elevator at 62 1/2. Oats dull; Western 51 1/2; Southern 54 1/2. Rye quiet at 55 1/2.

INTERESTING CASE.—On Friday evening the case of Delany & Son vs. J. W. Fairfax was taken up, and given to the jury on Saturday night, who, after an hour's consultation reported that they were unable to agree, and were discharged by the court until 10 o'clock Monday, when another consultation followed, and the jury still being unable to agree, they were finally discharged, and the case removed to the Circuit Court. This was an interesting case and may be summed up as follows:—Delany & Son are land agents, and through their agency the sale of "Oakhill," the estate of Col. Fairfax, was sold to Dr. Quimby, of New York, in the spring of 1870, for \$50,000. After the sale was affected and the cash payment of \$50,000 had been made, the Delany's demanded their pay. Col. F. promptly sent them a check for \$1,000, which he alleges to have been the contract price agreed upon by the agents, and upon which check they collected the money—while they claim five per cent. on the amount of sale, or \$2,500—leaving a remainder due them, according to their showing, of \$1,500. A number of witnesses were examined and the case ably argued by Messrs C. H. and R. H. Lee and M. Harrison for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Hutton & Foster, for the defendant. The result was as above stated, the jury standing eight for the defendant, and four of the plaintiffs.—Loudoun Mirror.

Following an invention used to some extent in France and England, San Francisco thinks of introducing street-cars in which ordinary illuminating gas furnishes the motive power. At the late Mechanics' Fair held in that city a gas engine was exhibited by Mr. Pioche, and worked so satisfactorily that Mr. H. R. Robertson has determined to apply it in the propulsion of street-cars. It will occupy but four feet square, and may be run for twelve hours at an expense of not more than \$3, and one man may act as engineer, conductor and driver.

CURIOSITIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.—"There can be no doubt," writes Mr. Darwin, "that dogs feel shame as distinct from fear, and something very like modesty, when begging too often for food. A great dog scorns the snarling of a little dog, and this may be called magnanimity. Several observers have stated that monkeys certainly disliked being laughed at, and they sometimes invent ingenious offenses. In the Zoological gardens I saw a baboon that always got into a furious rage when its keeper took out a letter or book and read it aloud to him, and his rage was so violent that, as I witnessed on one occasion, he bit his own leg until the blood flowed. All animals feel wonder, and many exhibit curiosity, the latter quality affording an opportunity for hunters in many parts of the world, to decoy the game into their power. The faculty of imitation, so strongly developed in man, especially in a barbarous state, is present in monkeys. A certain bad terror of our acquaintance, who wishes to go out of the room, jumps at the handle of the door and grasps it with his paws, although he cannot himself turn the handle. Parrots also reproduce with wonderful fidelity the tones of different speakers, and puppies reared by cats have been known to lick their feet and wash their faces after the manner of their foster-mothers. Attention and memory also are present in the lower animals, and it is impossible to deny that the dreams of dogs and horses show the presence of imagination or that a certain sort of reason is also present. Animals also profit by experience, as any man realizes who sets traps. The young are much more easily caught than the old, and the adults gain caution by seeing the fate of those which are caught. Tools also are used by some of the higher apes. The chimpanzee uses a stone to crack a nut resembling a walnut, and the Abyssinian baboons fight troops of another species, and roll down stones in the attack before they finally close in a hand to hand encounter. The idea of property is common also to every dog with a bone, to all birds with their nests, and notably in the case of rooks. Nor can a certain kind of language be denied to the brutes. The dog communicates his feelings by barks of different tones, which undoubtedly raise in his fellow dogs ideas similar to those passing in his own mind.—Edinburgh Review.

ESCHEATING TROUBLES.—About half the people in this State would never have known of the existence of such an office as escheator had not Chatham and Sands been indicted and Samuel M. Page, been brought to the public attention in the character of escheator for the Commonwealth and chief witness for the prosecution in the Hammett forgery case. In his connection with this case, Page was able for the most part to disconnect his name from everything proved to be of a criminal or dishonest character, but now his successor in office, John A. Lynham, who is also U. S. Commissioner, we believe, has instituted suit in the Circuit court, which will rip open the whole of his escheatorial career. The charges made against him are grave, but we refrain from presenting them before the defendant files his answer, to save him the trouble of writing and the Enquirer the trouble of publishing a card denying their truth. Really it seems that the dead man's goods are a curse, and are forever to be the cause of trouble to those who touch them in any capacity.—Rich. Eng.

SINGULAR CONDUCT.—At the late session of the Baltimore M. E. Conference Rev. Chas. E. Potter, a young man highly recommended, was appointed to the charge of the Twelfth Street M. E. Chapel (East Washington). On the 13th instant (Wednesday last) he arrived here and took up his quarters near the church, in which he conducted the prayer meeting on the following night, and made quite a favorable impression. On Friday morning without any explanation, other than he did not think that he was the proper man for the place, he packed up his trunk and left the city, as is supposed, for his home.—Wash. Star.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.—Samuel H. Ridsdill is designated as messenger to convey mails twice a week between Hambaugh's and Front Royal from 1st April at \$100 per annum. Route 4,676, Virginia, Luray to Hambaugh's, Perry Brayles, contractor, is by request of the people curtailed to end at Bentonville at pro rata deduction in pay, one month's extra pay, and on service dispensed with from 1st April, 1872.

COMMERCE.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, March 21.—The market for Wheat is unchanged; offerings (consisting principally of inferior and medium qualities) were 90 bushels of white and 430 of red, with sales of the former at 165 for fair, and 173 and 175 for good, and of the latter at 170 for fair, and 175, 177 and 178 for good; no prime or choice samples on "Change. Corn is more active at an advance; sales of mixed at 69 and 70, and of white at 70, with offerings of 104 bushels of the former, and 72 of the latter. Oats are nominally 57 1/2; offerings of 20 bushels; no sales reported.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 21.

SUN RISE 6:02. MOON SETS 1:38. SUN SETS 6:13.

ARRIVED.

Steamer New York, Jones, Philadelphia, to M. Eldridge & Co.

Steamer Wawaset, Fowles, Curritoman, to Potomac Ferry Co.

SAILED.

Steamer Lady of the Lake, Norfolk, by M. Eldridge & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Schir Enoch Moore, Chambers, for this post, sailed from New York, they met their glittering train.

The schir Ella Barnes, bound to this port from New York, collided with the sloop schooner H. Conrad, off Cape May on Friday night last, and had to put into Norfolk for repairs.

MARRIED.

At "Exeter," the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday morning, March 14th, 1872, by Rev. R. T. Davis, Mr. SAMUEL DONOHUE and Miss MARY ALICE, daughter of Mr. Thomas Burch, all of Loudoun.

At Mount Hope Church, March 12th, 1872, by Rev. B. P. Dulin, Mr. W. M. H. HAVENER to Miss EMMA HAWES, all of Loudoun.

On the 13th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. X. J. Richardson, Mr. JOHN H. BOWERS to Miss MARY E. STOCKS, all of Loudoun.

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